

9,154 "Help Wanted" Ads
were printed in The Republic last month. All druggists take ads for The Republic.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1903.

PRICE

339 "BUSINESS WANTED" ADS
were printed in The Republic last month. All druggists take ads for The Republic.

In St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.
On Train, Three Cents.

SEE TO-MORROW'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS.

JILTED AN ITALIAN COUNT TO WED HER AMERICAN LOVER

Miss Margaret Webb Du Roy, Who Says She Knew Pope Leo, and Was Engaged to a Foreign Nobleman, Married Railroad Man Whom She Met on Missouri Pacific Train—Eloped to Clayton.



MRS. GEORGE E. STEPHENS.
Who was Margaret Webb Du Roy.

Although engaged to an Italian Count, according to her own statement, Miss Margaret Webb Du Roy preferred the love of a railroad man of her adopted country to that of a nobleman, and yesterday was married to George E. Stephens by the Reverend J. M. Stultz, pastor of the Clayton Methodist Church.

Stephens gave his address as Shook, Martin County, Ind., while his bride elect told the marriage license clerk that she was from Naples, Italy. After the marriage ceremony had been performed, the bride stated that she had an offer from an Italian Count, but preferred an American. She was born near Cincinnati, but shortly after her birth her parents returned to Italy, where she lived until her death. This was about a year ago, and Miss Du Roy then returned to America to visit her sister, Mrs. Alice Cole of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. Stephens is a Catholic and did not hear of Pope Leo's death until she reached Clayton.

GEORGE E. STEPHENS.

Clayton. She said she was acquainted personally with the venerable pontiff and had visited him several times, gaining access to the Vatican through an introduction from the King of Italy. The last time she saw him was a year ago last April, on the occasion of his jubilee. He then blessed a number of rings that she wears.

Stephens is an employee of the Missouri Pacific, running between St. Louis and Kansas City. He met his wife on the train a year ago while she was on route to visit her sister. The couple will leave tomorrow night for Colorado Springs for their honeymoon and will afterwards make their home in St. Louis.

TO DISCUSS NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

President Roosevelt Will Summon
Leader to an Early Confer-
ence at Oyster Bay.

REQUEST FOR CANNON'S VIEWS.

Measure to Be Framed and Put
Before the Public for Discus-
sion Before the Proposed
Extra Session.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 20.—There will be a meeting at Oyster Bay, it is expected, within a very few days between the leaders of the positive and negative forces regarding financial legislation at the proposed extra session of Congress.

Representative J. G. Cannon of Illinois, who will be the speaker of the next House, will be invited to Oyster Bay to talk matters over with the President.

Mr. Cannon, several weeks ago, was represented as boasting that he would defeat all financial measures at the next session of Congress, if any attempt should be made to pass any of them.

He subsequently qualified this by saying in an interview that he was not such a fool as to say whether Congress should or should not pass a measure, and then went on to give his reasons why the country might be able to get along without passing any bills in favor of inflating the currency or providing for more elasticity of the currency. It was a qualification without much difference.

It was disclosed to-day that the chief reasons for Mr. Cannon's objection to taking up the currency question at the extra session of Congress are political. Mr. Cannon is afraid the Aldrich bill may be denounced in the West as a "millionaire's measure" and that its friends may find its defense a difficult task.

In a discussion of financial legislation at the extra session it was admitted to-day that the difficulties were still great.

In the first place, the Aldrich bill and Fowler bill are irreconcilable, and the friends of each are just as emphatic in their opposition to the other as they were last winter. It is said that the Aldrich bill, or some measure similar to it, would be the single great measure at the extra session.

But many members of Congress are asking, "What sort of Aldrich bill are we to have?" It is admitted even by the men who drew the bill that the measure of last session cannot pass at the next session.

It is also said that any bill that is to pass must be put before the public early enough to allow the fullest and freest dis-

KELLEY PRODUCES TWO MORE LETTERS.

One of Them Is Shown in Support
of Statement That Lee Was
Afraid to Cash \$1,000
Check.

HE VALUED FREE ADVERTISING.

Note Said to Have Been Written
by Former Lieutenant Gov-
ernor Explains Why He
Made New York Trip.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, July 20.—Daniel J. Kelley to-night verified the story published in The Republic concerning the real history of the \$1,000 check, which Lee turned over to Circuit Attorney Folk, and which was really the entering wedge by which so many of the facts connected with the boodle regime at Jefferson City were exposed.

Mr. Kelley declares it is a fact that he sent Lee the \$1,000 in payment of expenses Lee said he had incurred in mailing out copies of his (Lee's) speech in the Senate in explanation of his vote against the repeal of the anti-launder law.

He says that Lee was afraid to cash the check and wrote him a letter asking him to send him New York exchange for the amount. In the meantime, Mr. Kelley says, he had learned that Lee was misrepresenting certain facts to him, and he not only declined to send the New York exchange, but he ordered payment stopped on the \$1,000 check.

Then it was, he declares, that Lee showed the check to Folk and told him the story of an alleged attempt to bribe him.

LEE'S LETTER ABOUT THE CHECK.

In support of his statements, Mr. Kelley showed The Republic correspondent a letter worded as follows:

"State of Missouri, Senate Chamber, City of Jefferson, Jefferson City, March 21, 1903.—My Friend: That paper you gave Bob cannot be used at present. I will have it returned and you can send N. Y. exchange for it. . . . without any maker except the bank. I am still here winding up matters, sending out a digest of the laws. Write me to 5347 Cabanne avenue. Do not write here, as I will not get it. How did Farris feel at the close. He was taken about me leaving to avoid appointing a conference committee. I left because it was the opportunity of a lifetime to go to New York and get personally advertised in connection with the World's Fair, and I knew that he was perfectly safe. . . . I am like the man who interfered between man

Continued on Page Two.

SOLDIERS STORM CIUDAD BOLIVAR AFTER CANNONADE.

Two Hundred Dead Rebels
in Streets of Venezuelan
Town When Smoke
Clears.

RESISTANCE IS DESPERATE.

Government Troops Capture Com-
munity After Terrible Fight and
Loss of One Hundred Men.

CASTRO'S FLEET AIDS ARMY.

Fire From Insurgents' Artillery
Directed Against Warships.
Is Ineffective — Besiegers
Aim at Public Buildings.

Soledad, Venezuela, Sunday, July 19.—At 5 o'clock this morning the engagement between the Government forces and the revolutionists occupying Ciudad Bolivar began in two different directions.

The revolutionists opened the battle. At 6 this morning the smoke over Ciudad Bolivar was so thick that it was impossible to see the city. At 7 o'clock the Government troops, after a terrific fight, in which they lost more than 100 men, captured the cemetery.

At 8 o'clock the Venezuelan fleet, consisting of five men of war, shelled the Government building at Ciudad.

At 10 o'clock the revolutionists' flag had disappeared from the Government building, and at 11 o'clock all the streets near that building were captured by the Government forces and a charge of all the Government soldiers in the streets in the city was ordered.

The wounded were then beginning to arrive at the Government hospitals from all directions. The fight was general, but the movements could not be followed from here in consequence of the smoke caused by the fire of the artillery of the revolutionists, which seemed formidable. It was answered vigorously by the Government guns, and only a few shots reached the fleet.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a block of houses opposite the Government building was captured by storm.

The revolutionists seemed to be resisting desperately.

The Associated Press correspondent will follow the advance, with General Rivero. The latter is waiting for a signal from General Gomez, the Venezuelan commander, who conducted the attack from Miraflores, to enter Ciudad Bolivar with all his reserves and fourteen guns.

The spectacle in the streets of Ciudad Bolivar when the smoke cleared away was heartrending. There were more than 200 dead revolutionists in the streets, not counting the wounded.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 5:30 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:11. THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 2:32.

GRAIN CLOSED: ST. LOUIS—SEPT. WHEAT 75 1/2c; CORN 45c; RICE 11c. CHICAGO—SEPT. WHEAT 75c; CORN 45c; RICE 11c.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.
For St. Louis and Vicinity—Fair weather with no decided change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For Missouri, Illinois and East Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.
For Arkansas and East Texas—Fair and warm Tuesday and Wednesday.

Page.

1. Jilted Italian Count to Wed American Lover.
2. Baumhoff Ousts Norman Florsheim.
3. Brilliance of Comet Will Soon Begin to Wane.
4. Rigid Discipline in Camp Dameron.
5. Woman's View of China and the Chinese.
6. Kauffman Tax Bills Declared Irregular.
7. Editorial.
8. Society Happenings.
9. Crop Conditions Delight Winchell.
10. Japan's Official Acceptance.
11. Lynched Negro in the Night.
12. Minnie Johnson Won at Long Odds.
13. McFarland's Work Won for Cardinals.
14. The Republic Form Chart.
15. Hard Hitting Gave Browns a Victory.
16. Republic "Writ" Ads.
17. Birth, Marriage and Death Record.
18. New Corporations.
19. Rooms for Rent Ads.
20. River News and Personals.
21. Real Estate Transfers.
22. Transit Steady With Fair Support.
23. Wall Street Continues to Show Liquidation.
24. Weakness Rules in Chicago Grain Pit.
25. None Hotel Fire Fatal to Three.
26. New Trust Concern for City.
27. Think \$3 Per Week Enough to Support a Wife.
28. Car Crashed Into Wagon.
29. To Discuss New Financial Bill.
30. Teasdale Trial in October.

BAUMHOFF OUSTS NORMAN FLORSHEIM.

Postmaster, Acting Under Orders
From Washington, Dismisses
Finance Clerk.

BARTHOLOTT SHOWS HIS HAND.

Baumhoff, However, Refuses to
Appoint Fred Kolb, One of the
Congressman's Friends—
Payne Deserts Kereus.

Republican politicians are wondering what has struck them since Postmaster Fred W. Baumhoff has dropped from the rolls Finance Clerk Norman Florsheim, famed as a Ziegenhein-Kereus worker of no mean ability, and has refused to appoint Fred Kolb, Bartholott's right-hand man in the Twelfth Ward, to his place.

Many questions and rumors are going the rounds. Congressman Bartholott's name figures in much of the gossip. Postmaster General Payne's fly from Kereus is also remarked. Chief Clerk George H. Biermann of the Internal Revenue office also comes in for various kinds of remarks from different factions. All together the scramble for Federal pie on the local counter is involving a pool of many people in some very petty politics, but which has become characteristic of the modern methods.

Fred Kolb was for years in the office of the Circuit Clerk under the late Henry Trull. When the Democrats took the office he became a Bartholott shouter and set about to carry the Twelfth Ward against Louis Alt. He failed, but did succeed in being appointed a Deputy Internal Revenue Collector by Ben Westhus, the appointee of Congressman Bartholott.

July 19, Kolb "resigned." Westhus, when asked why Kolb left the office, simply smiled and said that he could not go back of a resignation. George Biermann, the chief clerk, also professed dense ignorance regarding the change, but when asked if it was on account of shrewd politics laughed and refused to talk about it.

According to some politicians, Kolb said that he was not worried, that Bartholott had another job which he would get. Every body guessed, but no one knew what it could be until Postmaster Baumhoff is said to have received a letter from Postmaster General Payne on July 12 in which it was suggested that Norman Florsheim, a finance clerk, drawing a salary of \$1,700, be dismissed. For years Florsheim has been prominent as a Ziegenhein-Kereus shouter and it was an open secret that the influence gained by him with Payne had been the reason for his appointment.

July 19, the date the Florsheim letter was written, Congressman Bartholott was in Washington. Of course, some of the boys can see a connection between Florsheim's dismissal and Bartholott's sojourn in the national capital. They had more reason to back a connection when gossip had it that the day after Postmaster Baumhoff received the Florsheim letter Kolb went down to Baumhoff and said that Biermann, who is a relative and manager of Bartholott, had told him there to apply for Florsheim's job.

Just what Postmaster Baumhoff said may never be known. It is not known whether he told Kolb to tell Biermann that the Internal Revenue office was big enough to keep him busy, neither is it known about that he mentioned something about "the nerve of it." Anyway, Kolb did not get the job and is still out of Federal work. Biermann is "touchy" when discussing Post-Office jobs.

Two days after Kolb had made his unsatisfactory call on the Postmaster, it is reported that another letter was received from Postmaster General Payne, in which the latter said that he would be pleased if Kolb was appointed to Florsheim's place, as Congressman Bartholott desired the favor.

BAUMHOFF INDIFFERENT.

Still Baumhoff thinks differently. Bartholott is the chief opponent of Baumhoff in the recent charges and counter-charges which have been made. That he should go back to Payne, who seems to have run to cover since the Post-Office scandals, is a trick that is disgusting some of the more practical politicians who have been trying to get the party united. Baumhoff is reported to have told a personal friend that the moment he could run the local office without interference from Bartholott he would quit.

Another feature of the Kolb incident is the fact that William Dutzi who seems to be all-powerful in the Seventh Ward, has taken Kolb's job in the Internal Revenue service. Kolb's failure to land his ward in the primary had to acknowledge the superiority of Dutzi.

Payne's letter to Baumhoff, written by Bartholott's request, suggested that Kolb be made finance clerk at a salary of \$1,200, the minimum. Florsheim received \$1,700, the maximum, but the recommendation is said to have been made simply to make Kolb's job equal to that of Dutzi. Just why Dutzi was not first recommended to Baumhoff is not known.

Yesterday Mr. Baumhoff refused to discuss the case. He would say nothing about Kolb's visit, but admitted that Florsheim was out. He said that it would be improper for him to show any favor which he had received from the Postmaster General.

Meanwhile the friends of Florsheim are out with their knives. Talk of setting to party together while Bartholott is attempting to make a corner on all patronage is laughed at. As one politician said: "I don't want to see a party of the Bartholott crowd going to pass out the pie."

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN HERE.

Thomas J. Akine Will Spend Two Days
in St. Louis.

Chairman Thomas J. Akine of the Republican State Central Committee arrived yesterday morning from his home in Hannibalville for a two days' visit in St. Louis. His daughter is ill at the home of Mr. James Bauman on West Belle place.

Charles F. Gallenkamp, Surveyor of the Port, is in Washington, D. C., arranging for a bonded warehouse at the World's Fair grounds.

Charles Nagel has returned to Marion, Mass., where his daughter is ill.

Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City spent yesterday in St. Louis on his way home from Chicago, where he spoke Saturday. He spent most of the day at the Southern Hotel.

LEO DIED SERENE, AS HE HAD LIVED; LONG-EXPECTED END CAME YESTERDAY; CARDINAL OREGLIA IS ACTING POPE.

Although Suffering Great
Pain, the Aged Pontiff
Was Courageous to
the Last.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT BEDSIDE.

All Members of Sacred College
Now in Rome Kneeling While
Dying Pope Attempted to
Pronounce Final Bene-
diction.

PREPARING FOR THE CONCLAVE.

World's Interest Will Now Be Cen-
tered in the Election of a New
Head of Catholic Church—
Splendid Tributes to
Leo.

Rome, July 20.—Pope Leo XIII. is dead. The last flicker of life expired at 4 minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Pontiff now lies at rest.

The period of more than two weeks that Pope Leo passed in the shadow of death was no less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against disease was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration and ended only after a series of tremendous efforts to conquer the weakness of this aged frame by the marvelous will-power of his mind.

The pleuro-pneumonia with which his Holiness had been suffering was scarcely so much responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensues upon ninety-three years of life.

The tested steel which had bent so often before human ills was bound to break at last.

To-night the emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit lies on the bed in the Vatican, beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rests lightly over the body, the Cardinal's scarlet cape is about the shoulders, while on his head has been placed the papal hood of velvet, bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief is bound about his chin and in the hands which have blessed so many thousands has been placed a crucifix.

So Pope Leo will remain until to-morrow, watched by armed officers of the Noble Guard and rough-clad Franciscan penitentiaries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial ceremonies.

DIED SERENE AND CALM.
THOUGH SUFFERING AGONIES.

To-morrow the Sacred College of Cardinals will assemble for the impressive ceremony of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed the body will be taken to the small throne room adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed.

The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the remains being removed to the Cathedral of St. Peter, where they will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead Pontiff will be in the magnificent basilica of St. John the Lateran.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by that same serenity and devotion and, when he was conscious, that calm intelligence which are associated with his twenty-five years' pontificate.

He was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Doctor Lippini and his devoted valet, Pio Centa, he murmured: "The pain I suffer is most terrible."

Yet, his parting words were not of the physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the Cardinals and his nephews, who knelt at the bedside, and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was toward the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber.

Practically all the Cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passing of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serafini Vanutelli had improvised pronounced the absolution in articulo mortis.

DOCTOR LIPPINI DESCRIBES
PONTIFF'S COURAGEOUS DEATH.

The condition of his illness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Doctor Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered, but Doctor Lippini did not agree, fearing that the end might be quickened.

Of this supreme moment, Doctor Lippini gives an impressive description. He said: "Death occurred through exhaustion, although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather together all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those about him by the sound of their voices, as his sight was almost entirely lost. Still he made a marvelous display of his energy, and even his death was really grand. It was resigned, calm and serene. Very few examples can be given of a man of such advanced age, after so exhaustive an illness, showing such supreme courage in dying."

"The Pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at four minutes past 4. I approached a lighted candle to his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial, and afterwards declared the Pope to be no more."

"I then went to inform Cardinal Oreglia, the Dean of the Sacred College, who immediately assumed full power and gave orders that the Vatican be cleared of all curious persons having no right to be there."

"Contemporaneously the Cardinal instructed Mr. Ratti, master of ceremonies, to send the Swiss Guards from the Clementine hall to close all the entrances to the Vatican and dismiss all persons from the death chamber, the body being intrusted to the Franciscan penitentiaries."

PRESENT HEAD OF CHURCH
LEO'S EXACT ANTITHESIS.

Meantime, events of momentous importance to Catholic Christendom were occurring. The death of Pope Leo meant the passing of the supreme power into the hands of the Sacred College of Cardinals as its temporary custodian during the interregnum.

The perfect administrative machinery of



As Cardinal Camerlengo, Cardinal Oreglia, one of the most unpopular members of the Sacred College, assumes many of the powers of the Pontiff and directs the affairs of the Vatican in the interregnum before the election of a new Pope.

POPE LEO EXTOLLED BY RESIDENT ECCLESIASTICS.

BY BISHOP J. J. GLENNON.

Pope Leo XIII. was the two hundred and sixty-third successor to the chair of Peter, a seat of empire the most historic the world has ever known.

In that long roll many eminent names can be recalled, and amongst the most eminent will be the latest occupant, Pope Leo XIII.

We have as yet not perspective enough to know how eminent will be the place to be assigned to him, but we are sure he will rank with the greatest and the best.

The features that distinguish his reign are many and important. In point of time his reign has been one of the longest.

Elected in 1878 while a frail old man, he has seen the years of Peter, thereby making only a legend of what some believed to be a truth:

"Non videbis annos Petri." (Thou shalt not see the years of Peter.)

His advent into power marked a crisis in the history of Catholic Christendom. He found opposed to the church the courts, the universities and the democracy.

There was little open for the faithful churchman except the penitentiary of the grave.

Bismarck ruled Europe, and Bismarck's ambition and the crowning purport of his life was to conquer the Catholic Church. His cry was: "Wir gehen nicht nach Canossa." (We will not go to Canossa.)

Leo XIII. by his diplomatic skill, perseverance and tact, aided by a just cause and the blessing of heaven, succeeded in a few years in conquering the conqueror of Europe.

But perhaps a bitterer foe to the papacy lay in the trend of public thought and the intellectual life which Leo found to be completely dominated by a spirit of materialism and agnosticism.

Catholic philosophy was entirely discredited and Catholic theology completely ignored.

Leo in a series of masterful encyclicals drew the world's thought back again to the truth of Catholic philosophy, and the necessary place it had in the field of education and intellectual life.

In answer to the cry that the papacy was necessarily reactionary and aristocratic, Leo's encyclicals upon the rights of labor and the value of social democracy placed him in the forefront of social leaders and humanitarians.

I had the pleasure of seeing him in 1890. I remember still and cannot readily forget the grand figure he presented, so admirably portrayed in the title given him by a newspaper man, I think, "The White Shepherd of Christendom."

Bent with time and cares, with cheek and brow and hair blanched by the frosts and snows of ninety years, he yet showed a heart and tongue illumined, as it were, by celestial fire.

He exhibited the enthusiasm of youth, the wisdom of age, the beauty of spiritual truth, the spirit of the apostle, the sanctity of the saint.

He found Rome a conquered city; he leaves her the mistress of the world.

The church provided against the slightest interruption of the governing authority. As the senior member of the Sacred College, Cardinal Oreglia, to whom the Pope today solemnly confided the interests of the church, has now become the exponent of the Cardinals until Pope Leo's successor has been elected.

This has brought forth Cardinal Oreglia as the striking personality of the hour.

The Cardinal is the exact antithesis of Pope Leo, having none of the late Pontiff's sympathetic and benevolent characteristics. He comes from a noble Piedmontese stock, and his nobility is shown in his haughty and austere bearing.

He is not popular among his colleagues or the Romans, and his brusque manner has earned him the title of "the Piedmont Bear." He is tall and robust, and his 74 years are shown by the whiteness of his hair. His face has the tawny hue of old parchment, and is deeply lined. Despite his austerity, the Cardinal's learning and piety are universally recognized.

This is the man who for the time being is practically Pope. It was he who issued the orders to clear the Vatican from intrud-

Continued on Page Two.